CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CON RESS - FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850. Mr. Cass presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the Union, and authorizing the Senstors of that State in Congress so to act and vote as would best promote the interests of the Union. Mr. Cass accompa-nied the presentation with a few words in har-

mony with their spirit.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the orders of the day were called. The first business in order was the series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay; but these not being moved, the California Message was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Upham who wished to speak on the subject, postponed till Monday. The Senate then re-sumed the consideration of Mr. Belt's resolusumed the consideration of Property of the Select Committee of Thirteen, with instructions to ascertain whether they can mature a scheme of compromise for the settlement of all the ques-tions arising out of the institution of slavery. To this motion Mr. Baldwin had submitted an

amendment, adding thereto the following:
"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said Committee to take into consideration anything which relates to the admission of the State of California into the

The Vice President stated the question on the Mr. Benton. Mr. President, I gave, as a reason latter amendment.

why the Senate should not mix up other matters with the bill for the admission of California, that in the course of the sixty years of our legis and in the admission of seventeen States, there had been no example of mixing up any foreign matter with their admission. Every see hadcome in on its own merits, or in company with something connected with the State. It was supposed that there was some error in that state-ment of mine; and as I deemed it a very material thing that we should not now commence with a new State—a course which is without prece-dence in the annals of our legislation—I wished, by reference to facts connected with the admission of new States, to show that this thing has never been done before. The first case I cite is that of the State of Vermont. She was admitted by an act of February 18, 1791, and nothing could be more simple or brief than that provision, nor more worthy of our imitation now. It is en-

" An act for the admission of the State of Vermont into this Union.

"The State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives of the United States of America in Con gress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said State, by the name and style of the State of Vermont, as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

Approved February 18, 1791 .- (1 Stat. at Lar., This is the first case; the next is the case of

Kentucky.
Act of February 4, 1791, consents to the formation of the new State, and provides that "on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two," it "shall be received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire memher of the United States of America"-(1 Stat. at Lar., 189)
The act is in the briefest form, and contains

no other subject. The next is the State of

Tennessee. — Admitted by the act of 1st of June, 1796. The act is in the briefest form, and contains no other subject.—(Stat. at Lar., 491.)
The next is the State of

Ohio .- Act to authorize the formation of a Constitution and State Government, " and for the ad-mission of such State into the Union" Approved 30th April 1802 -/2 Stat. at Lar., 173) Act of 19th February, 1803, "to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio," declares the

State to have " become one of the United States."-(2 Stat. at Lar., 2011) Neither act embraces any other subject than relates to the State of Ohio. There the act authorizing the formation of a Constitution and her admission into the Union.

ing in the world that did not relate to the admission of the State.

Louisiasa.—Admitted 8th April, 1812. The act includes nothing that does not relate to that 8tate—(2 Stat. at Lar., 701)

Ladiana.—Admitted by joint resolution of 11th December, 1816. Clear of any other matter.—

(3 Stat. at Lar., 399)

Mississippi.—Admitted by joint resolution of 11th December, 1817. Contains nothing besides the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 472)

Illinois.—Admitted by joint resolution of 3d

December, 1818. Contains nothing but the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 544) December, 1819. Contains nothing but the admission. —(3 Stat. at Lar., 608)

Maine.—Admitted by act of 3d March, 1820.

Maine.—Admitted by act of 3d March Naked admission.—(3 Stat at Lar., 544) Missouri.—Admitted by joint resolution of 24 March, 1821. Contains nothing but admission, and condition for the State to perform.—(Stat. at

I submit, sir, to the Senator from Kentucky

who supposed that there was something else mixed up with the act of admission, that it was merely when the act was passed which authorized the formation of the meeting of the Convention to form the State Constitution, but that the joint resolution for the admission of the State itself was posterior to that time. The resolution was was posterior to that time. The resolution was a year after. That resolution contained a single condition, which condition being complied with, the President was authorized by proclamation to declare Maine one of the States of the Union. Arkansas .- Admitted by act of June 15, 1536. Contains nothing that does not relate to Arkan-

Contains nothing that does not relate to Arkan-sas.—(4 Stat. at Lar., 50)

Michigen.—Admitted by act of 26th January,
1837. Naked admission.—(4 Stat. at Lar., 144)

Ioma and Florida.—Admitted by the same act,
3d March, 1845. Contains nothing that does not
relate to those States.—(5 Stat. at Lar., 742)

This is the only instance, sir, in which two States have been coupled together in the same bill at the time of their admission. These States were put together. It was a case of equal dignity, and therefore they might go together. But there was nothing in the act which related to anything not immediately connected with one or both of those States. And even this precedent had been previously overruled in the case of Ar-kansas and Michigan, when pending before this body at the same time. These States were referred to two separate committees at the same time, reported upon in separate bills, and passed in this chamber pari passe, because it was held to be the right of each State to have a separate consid-

Texas.-Joint resolution, 1st March, 1845. Wisconsin .- Act of 34 March, 1847. Relates only to concerns of the State.

Now, sir, the admission of a new State into the Union is a clear question of constitutional authority. Congress has the written authority for the admission of States. In some cases it State; and that is the case in every instance in which the Congress of the United States is under obligation or compact to admit a new State, when it shall fulfit such conditions as are prescribed. This is the case with respect to California nia. By our treaty with Mexico, we entered inwhen it could be done consistently with the principles of the Constitution and the system of Government. We have both constitutional au-Government. We have both constitutional authority and treaty obligation upon us for acting upon this subject. For, as I have said before, California has fulfilled every prerequisite which is necessary to entitle her to the right of a State. She has a population far beyond what is required from any other new State—a population of one or two hundred thousand men, or what might be called a census population of six or seven hundred called a census population of six or seven hundred thousand souls—whereas, in all other cases, the population has been limited to ten or twelve thousand men, or sixty or seventy thousand souls. California, then, has a Constitution in her hands which gives Congress the authority to admit new States. She has the treaty with Mexico in her hands, which makes it obligatory upon the Congress of the United States to admit her when presents herself under circumstances coming to our requirements; and she has done it. ere, then, is the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and the treaty with Mexico in the other hand, and sixty years of the uniform practice of the Government in such cases to sustain her: the Constitution, the treaty, and sixty years of practice, without a single deviation from it.

she has done what she ought not to do, in undertaking to clear herself from what she knew to be an exciting subject in the United States, and with which she wanted nothing to do.

Mr. Clay said that each of the cases referred t by the Senator depended upon the state of cirof the admission of Missouri, the excitement preof the admission of Missouri, the excitement pre-vailing was like that now prevailing the public mind, and a course was then adopted similar to the course proposed to be adopted now. What was that course? In the act which was passed by Congress for the admission of Missouri into the Union—that is to say, authorizing her to form a State Constitution and Government for herself, State Constitution and Government for perself, and to come here—in that very act was inserted a clause upon the subject of slavery generally, north and south of 36° 30°. What was done on her final admission? Why, sir, upon her final admission, it was made dependent upon a condition relating to the African population of the United States.

Mr. Clay could not understand what indignity was offered to California by mixing her up with other subjects. It is a simple question whether it is undignified or not in California to concur in a great scheme of national compromise, the object of which is the restoration of harmony, peace, and concord, to this people. If there is any indignity in that, it is an indignity which the whole country will share with her, and one which I am utterly anable to comprehend from anything that has been stated or can be stated.

Mr. Benton. What, sir! California concur in some scheme of pacification! California, standing outside of the Union, a stranger, to be associated as regards the question of admission with other topics, in a scheme of pacification in which she is to concur! The Senator from Kentucky puts it come in here without having the question of her admission associated with other questions, with a view te-pacification, and talks about California concurring in such a proposition! Compromise! Talk of California concurring in such a proposi-tion! Sir, she is concurring in the sense in which a slave bound to a stake concurs in relation to what is done to him. That is the sense in which

she concurs. I will not again go over the subjects with which it is proposed that California shall be mixed up. God Almighty only knows how many they will be, under the latitudinous boundless order given to this committee. I know not, sir, how many sub-jects they are to take cognizance of, but I intend to endeavor to ascertain before they go to the committee. I, sir, according to my reading of the Constitution, am of opinion that there are very few points on which Congress has jurisdiction is councction with the subject of slavery—very few points—and those few arise out of the construction f the Constitution. And of those few, Mr. President, in which there is a clear constitutional authority in Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, there are several which this Congress and all former Congresses have refused to touch-which I would myself refuse to touch, and therefore I will not delegate to any committee the power to touch them. For the present, sir, the question is to exempt

tee. Now, sir, we have debated, thoroughly debated, the subject, but it is very questionable in my mind whether it is not a mere question of or-der, which refers itself to the Chair-whether, under an attempt of the committee to take cognizance of the subject of California, a question of order may not be made to ascertain not, under the words of this resolution, California is referred, and that without any debate on the subject. Sir, it would have to be shown that the State Government of California, her Constitution. is something that has grown out of the institution of slavery in the United States, in order to give the committee jurisdiction. I deny that it has grown out of the institution of slavery in the United States, or anywhere else. It has no connection with it at all; and to be forced into violent conjunction with it, or to be treated as having been born of slavery, is a thing which I undertake to say will be resisted to the last. I wish, sir, to say to the honorable Senator from

Kentucky, to whom we are all so much indebted for the admission of Missouri, that the act which for the admission of Missouri, that the act which he quotes is a bill, not for her admission as a State, but a Territorial bill. Missouri was a Territory at the time when the Compromise Act of 1820 was passed. It was as a Territory that that act was made applicable to it. Yes, sir, it was the Territory of Louisians to which the act applied which the Senator from Kentwcky has quoted, and which is called the Compromise Act. But now comes the act of admission itself, and debted to the Senator from Kentucky; that is, that Missouri should be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects; and with respect to the fundamental condition, it is contained in the fourth clause of he twenty-sixth section of the third article of the the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, to the following effect: It shall not be construed to authorize the passing of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any of the citizens of the other States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the Loried twenty of the twenty of the twenty of the citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the Loried twenty of the twenty of the constitution of the Loried twenty of the Loried twenty of the constitution of the Loried twenty of the con United States; provided that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday of November next, an authenticated copy of said act; whereupon, and without further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete. That is the substance of the provision of the act, sir. That is all. Now, the provision of the act, sir. I had is all. Now, this case of Missouri is affirmed by the practice of sixty years' legislation in regard to the same subject. But I do not rest upon precedent alone; that is a lawyer business. It belongs to form. It belongs to a case-hunting lawyer to search the files for precedents. I do not go by precedent, ex-cept as it illustrates the case in hand. I go by reason rather than precedent. I require the things to have a separate consideration; and I refer to over sixty years of legislation, not as a precedent to govern this body, but as an example to show what has been deemed proper by every Congress that has preceded us. That is what I

Mr. Dayton. You take the hazard, by re-ferring California, of defeating her admission, in the hope that you may bring something in along with her—she serving as a sugar plum to sweeten the dose, that you may swallow them altogether. I ask now, with very great respect to gentlemen of all opinions in this chamber, whether it is just to California to place her in this peculiar posi-tion? She has a certain class of rights, not letion? She has a certain class of rights, not legal perhaps, which we are bound to recognise; and when we use her, not in matters connected with her own advantage, but simply for the purpose of subserving the interests of party, I submit, with great respect, that we commit an injustice upon her. Can any man doubt that this reference of California to this committee, and bringing her back connected with bills for territorial governments and the settlement of the ritorial governments and the settlement of the Texan boundary, will tend to hazard to some ex-Texan boundary, will tend to hazard to some extent her admission; or, if not to hazard her admission, at least to decrease the amount of votes which would be given for that admission? Is she not now, I submit, kept back simply for the purpose of sweetening the dose and making it more palatable to a majority of this body? This, I submit very respectfully, is what strikes me as obvious on the face of this matter. If it is unjust to California, is it not equally unjust to us, who desire to vote for the admission of California, that you send for the admission of California, that you send her to your committee of conference? They will take the question of her admission into consideration, and connect it with other matters, making the whole bill obnoxious to us, as would be any bill of such a character, whereby we are compelled to vote sgainst California.

Mr. King, of Alabama, advocated a reference, and warned the Senate of the consequences, should California be admitted without an adjustment of other questions.

Mr. Webster. I am inclined to unite with those Senators who have taken the lead in discussion, and also a very large portion of the Senate, and allow the committee to be appointed, so far as by my vote it can be appointed; but, to avoid all possible misapprehension hereafter, I beg to say that I shall not commit myself, and do not now commit myself, to support any measure which shall make the admission of California dependent on the success of any other prop-

whatever. One word further, sir. It does seem to me that the importance of the mersure now before us, take it one way or the other, is greatly overrated take it one way or the other, is greatly overrated; very much overrated. Mr. President, the honorable member before me, from the State of Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] desires to bring up his bill—his clean bill—for the admission of California, and I am ready to vote for it. But, then, if this bill were now before us, the member him self must see, and all the Senate must see, that it would be quite competent for any gentleman wishing to unite the question of California and the question of the Territories, to move to insert territorial governments on the bill, and you would thus raise the same question. Well, if this committee bring in a combined bill, any member of the Senate may move to strike out the territorial portions of the bill, and take a vote for the admission of California alone—so that, after all, That is the question to be acted upon, without subjecting her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subject of which she has washed her hands, for the precise and identical purpose of preventing her admission from being dependent upon the decision of that question. She has done it; and now to undertake to mix her up with all these subjects growing out of slavery in the United States is, in my opinion, wronging her. In my opinion, it is an indignity to her. It is an injury and an indignity; and more than that; it goes to rebuke her, and to tell her that

by the Senator from Massachusetts is fair enough in the abstract, but when you come to look into its operation, it will be found to be very unfair He says it is competent for any Senator to move an amendment. Certainly it is; and when we come to take up the bill, it will of course be competent for any Senator to move an amendment by adding to it; and thus we shall have the expression of the sentiment of the Senate upon it t once. This mode will save a great deal of time. besides having the effect of getting at the senti-ment of the Senate, which is a material point. The Senator from Massachusetts says it is not

material whether the question of combining the different subjects is taken now or after the report ferent subjects is taken now or after the report of a committee. Sir, there is a very great difference both in parliamentary law and in practice. In the first place, if that committee goes out, it is to be apprehended that it will be composed of those who are determined upon one thing. If not, why struggle for the committee? The names of the proposed committee were read here some weeks ago. I wish they could be read again now, if the list is convenient, as perhaps it might be seen that there will be a majority on that com-mittee in favor of doing the identical thing in the committee room which the Senator from Massa-chusetts has referred to. There is a great difference in point of parliamentary law, and in every-thing, which side has the onus, which side has the burden of proof, which side has to establish the affirmative. Suppose that, instead of taking the vote in the Senate, where every Senator votes openly his own sentiments—and how Senators will vote I never inquire—it is carried into a committee room, where there is known to be a majority in favor of the identical thing which is contemplated here now. They will make a conjunction of these subjects, and report a measure which has to be attacked here. The burden will then be thrown upon the other side. It will come with additional weight in its favor. After the feeling which has been created by spreading all over the land that this is a committee of compromise, a committee of harmony, a committee that is going to give peace to the distracted country, which is going to reconcile a nation of brethren to each other, and prevent them from cutting one another's throats, whatever that committee may report will come back before the country as a healing measure, and whoever goes against that healing nostrum will be looked upon as a man in favor of dissension and against peace, harmony, and conciliation. It is in that point of view, and in that character, that all those will stand who shall oppose whatever this committee shall report. are equal now. Shall we be equal then? The Senator from Massachusetts says we are equal now, and that it is immaterial which is done. Then let it alone. We have a bill here now be fore the Senate rine for action, on which there is no doubt, and on which we are even; let us take up that bill and vote upon it in this chamber, and not send it to a committee first. But, sir, it is not even; the struggle here for two months shows that it is not even. If the thing was even, why struggle to get it into this committee? Why,

Mr. Douglas now renewed his motion to lay the subject on the table, and Mr. Foote remarke that this would be a test vote. The year and nays were then ordered, and the result was:

YEAS-Messra. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, and Walker-26. Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis

of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebistian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulec—28. So the motion was not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment

Mr. Baldwin called for the yeas and nays. [The only votes against this proposition from the free States were those of Webster, Cass. Dickinson, Whitcomb, and Bright! Mr. Webster could not carry a single Whig from the free States with him for the scheme of using California as a means to kill the Proviso. He found himself in very strange company-Cass, Dickinson, and Bright! How Mr. Whitcomb, who received the votes of Free Soil members of the Legislature of Indiana, on the ground that his views on the subject were sounder than those of Robert Dale Owen, could vote with Case and Webster for their scheme of empromise, we can-not understand. We know very well that had casting vote of the Vice President would doubtless have put the subject on the table. How

much one false step costs? . "Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill." Mr. Webster read the amendments proposed to be offered by Mr. Benton, as follows: Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall

be construed to authorize the said committee to either of the four following subjects:

1. The abolition of slavery within the States.

2 The suppression of the slave trade between the States.

3. The abolition of slavery within the forts, arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the

4. Abolition of slavery within the District of And provided, further, That said committee shall

not take into consideration any question in rela-tion to the subject of domestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be specially referred to it by order of the Senate.

Mr. Webster said that if they were to go on in Mr. Webster said that if they were to go on the this way, they would spend a fortnight on the question of reference. If they were to be called upon to discuss all possible questions, he did not know but it would be better to take up the Cali-

fornia bill at once.

Mr. Foote, after some conversation, withdrew his motion of instruction, and then moved that the

resolutions of Mr. Clay, and those of Mr. Bell, be referred to a committee of thirteen.

To this, Mr. Benton moved the amendment offered to the other motion by Mr. Baldwin, as fol-"But nothing in this resolution shall be con strued to authorize the said committee to take into

consideration anything that relates to the admis-sion of the State of California into the Union." The ayes and noes having been ordered, were taken, and the yeas were 26, nays 28—those who had voted nay on the resolution to lay on the table, also voting nay on this question.

Mr. Benton announced his intention to offer a series of amendments, denying all power in Con-

gress to touch certain questions of slavery, and stated that on each he should call for the year and nays.

The question recurring upon the ame Mr. Baidwin of Connecticut, Mr. Bradbury made a few remarks, stating that it was his purpose to

obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State to vote the Proviso, and arguing the expediency of the proposed committee of compromise.

The Secretary then, at the request of Mr. Benton, now read his amendments.

Mr. Mangum called upon the Senate to vote them down as the way and in the senate to vote them down as the way are all results.

them down, as they were only calculated to embarrass the question.

Mr. Clay thought he had an amendment which would obtain the unanimous concurrence of the Senate, and he moved to amend the amendment, of

Mr. Benton, as follows:

"Provided that by nothing herein contained shall the committee be authorized to take into consideration the two following points."

Mr. Case asked him to withdraw his motion, for

he had some objection to it.

Mr. Clay withdrew it.

Mr. King of Alabama thought the question raised by the amendment of Mr. Benton irrelevant—on two points there would be no difference of opinion—on two others, opinion would be divided. If obliged to vote, he would record his vote for every one of the propositions.

Mr. Benton requested the Clerk to substitute in his amendment the word "reference" for the

word "instruction."

Mr. Benton then made an argument in favor of the expediency of acting upon his series of amend-ments, closing with the following remarks—

ments, closing with the following remarks—
I have offered this as my compromise; I have offered it as my peace-maker, my healer, my restorer, as my baim of Gilead; it is to relieve the hearts of the Senators, and let the people look inside and see what is in them, and they will see there is no cause for agitation, and that is what I Mr. Webster could not see the propriety of inroducing at this time these general propositions.

Mr. Hale moved to refer the whole subject to

the Committee on the Territories. Mr. Clemens. I shall vote against this m

After some remarks by Messrs. Hale and foote, Mr. Benton said:

I wish to say, Mr. President, that what was said

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's motion

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's motion, which was lost—yeas 23, nays 31.

Mr. Clay, to prevent misapprehension, would move to amend the amendment, as follows: Provided, That nothing in this reference shall be construed to assert or imply the existence of any power whatever in Congress for the abolition of slavery within the States, nor the suppression of the slave trade between the States, nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery within the forts, arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United States, nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia."

Mr. Clay asked Mr. Benton whether he would accept his amendment.

The Vice President. Is the Senator from Missouri understood to accept the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky Mr. Benton. Why, all this comes suddenly up-

on me. It is not so strong as my own.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts. I should like for one to have, as a matter of information, these propositions printed on our tables. Mr. Benton. This debate to-day has been con ducted in a way pleasant to my feelings, and I doubt not to the feelings of the Senate. Agitating, exciting, and distracting as is this subject, yet we are acting upon it like a calm and deliberate Senate, and I am willing to go home and sleep upon it and the subject when the subject were heart to be subject to the subject with the subject with

it, and come back to-morrow and finish it up har-moniously and understandingly to all. Intelligi-bility and harmony, that is all I wish. Mr. Foote. There are, no doubt, several Sena-

tors who are desirous of postponing and avoiding Some commotion took place : a motion to adjourn

The Vice President. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky: or is the Senator from Missouri understood to accept of that amendment?

Mr. Benton. Yes, sir. It is not so strong as my own, yet I will accept of it. I am for harmony

Mr. Clay. Ah! Very well.
Mr. Upham. I ask that the vote may be taken n each proposition separately.

Mr. Benton. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Chase. The question now is understood to be on the amendment of the Senator from Kento be on the amendment of the Senator from Ken-tucky. A great variety of amendments have been proposed here, upon which we are required to vote seriatim or altogether, for the purpose of com-pelling a deliberate expression of this body at this time, and under these circumstances. Now, I aptained is vastly overrated. I have said, already that I do not believe Congress has the constitutional power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. I hold that opinion; but, if this question is forced now, I shall vote against every one of these propositions. Why force it now? Why force a question here which can turn out in no profitable result-which can give no satisfaction or information to the country—which will benefit nobody, and which, so far as the expression of the opinion of the Senate is concerned, is perfectly worthless? If we are to meet these questions, let us debate them, and debate them fully. Let us not pass all at once; and in a harry, upon questions of this magnitude. It seems to me every Senator must now be convinced that this mode of proceed ing can result in no practical good. Upon every practical question every Senator I apprehend i ready to vote, and give his yea or nay where i will count. But we now have no practical ques-tion before us, and it is perfectly obvious that, it we persist in the course which seems to have been marked out, the result will be only delay and confusion. And, after all, to-morrow we shall have the California bill before us, and thus nothing is

He withdrew it at the request of Mr. Mangum who now hoped that the propositions would be voted upon.

Mr. Webster demurred; he did not wish to be forced to act hastily upon the grave questions in-

volved in these propositions.

Mr. Clay, willing to allow time to the Senator from Massachusetts, moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Foote,

taking up the California bill, it was with the understanding that this whole matter should be disposed of to-day. But as this plan has been defeated, and the whole day taken up in the discussion of the amendments of the Senator from Mis-I am wholly disappointed in the course of proceed-ing, though I complain not of the conduct of any gentleman; and that I consider myself wholly ab-solved from any arrangement which has been unde; and that I shall act on the California proposition, when it comes up, as my judgment shall dictate. In accordance with my promise, I

yesterday.

Mr. Webster said: I have made an honest effort to conform to the wishes of a part of the Senate, who have thought that some good might Senate, who have thought that some good might arise from sending these propositions to a committee. I have never been sanguine, as the Senate knows, as to any such valuable result; and after the debates and votes of yesterday, I see very little prospect that any benefit will ensue from pressing the proposal of a reference to a committee further. My own opinion is quite the committee further. My own opinion is quite the other way. I think, as things now stand, nothing can come of it but a fresh series of instruc-tions and amendments, bringing on debates and discussions of which no one can see the end. am Inclined, therefore, for my part, instead of wasting more time on these resolutions, to pro-ceed with the bill or bills, and act directly on the

several provisions as they may arise. Mr. Clay warmly insisted upon a com Sooner or later we must arrive at the question whether we will or will not unite the California and the Territorial bills; for I, for one, if nobody and the Territorial bills; for I, for one, if nonouy eise does, mean to propose as an amendment to it the Territorial bill. If the m-jority is against me, be it so; if the majority is with me, I suppose that a submission to the decision of the majority in my favor will be acquiesced in by the opposing party with the same promptitude and cheerfulness with which I shall acquiesce in the decision of a majority content to my views. So that of a majority contrary to my views. So that nothing is gained by the rejection of the commit-tee proposed to be constituted—nothing whatever. A motion to strike out the Territorial part of the motion to strike out the 1 erritorial part of the proposition, and leaving California to stand alone, would elicit a majority on the one side or the other; so that nothing is obtained by having the California bill reported separately. The union or non-union of the bills is a proposition from which there is no escape—no evasion. I pledge myself, if my life is spared, if no other Senator moves it to move when the California hill it to moves it, to move, when the California bill is ta-

ken up, the addition of the Territorial bill.

Mr. Benton. Sir, this is the right way. That is exactly what I proposed yesterday, in the course of the remarks that I made in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts. There is a very great difference, air, between offering amendments here in open Senate and having them brought in by a committee. The method proposed by the Senator from Kentucky is the right one, and I hope that the Senate will pursue that course. If the conjunction of subjects be made by the Senate, I shall of course acquiesce, I shall offer no further resistance, but not so if made by the committee. This, sir, is the proper course, it is certain. ther resistance, but not so if made by the commit-tee. This, sir, is the proper course; it is certain-ly the fair parliamentary course; it is in accord-ance with parliamentary practice. And now, sir, I wish to say to the Senate, in relation to this subject—for I wish that everything that I contem-plate doing shall be known beforehand—that in a certain event there may be some amendments which I shall have to offer. I have nine amend ments, sir, now drawn up, and how many more I shall have occasion to prepare, this deponent saith not, for he doth not know; but there are nine at present, which I do know of, for I have already

drawn them up.

A Senator. Let them be read. The Vice President. Is the reading called for Mr. Benton. I ask nothing, sir, and object to

The amendments were read by the Secretary, follows: 1. With instructions, that in any bill, schem

or other measure or measures they may report, they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other proposed legislation which shall require the assent of any other State to its completion.

2. That they shall not connect the admiss

of the State of California with any measure which is connected with a question of boundary, or other controversy with any other State.

3. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other measure of less dignity than the reception and admission of a sovereign State to be a new and entire memof a sovereign State to be a new and entire mem-ber of this Union.

4. That they shall not make California a party

to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact relating to slavery, or to any slave State or slave Territory, other than the compacts of the

fore required of new States formed out of the Territory of the United States. 6. That they shall not report any measure pro-

posing any alteration in the boundaries of the State of California.
7. That they shall not make the State of California a party to, or in any way connected with or the question of her admission in any way connected with or dependent on, any provision in the nature of a compact which has not been required of either of the following named States: Ohio,

Indians, Illinois, Michigan, Louisians, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconn, and Florida.

8. That they shall not make a party to, or in any manner bind to, include in, or connect with,

any provision having the character or intent of a compact, any State or people having the political organization of a State, not represented 9 That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any matter foreign

to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with the original States, and unincumbered with any other conditions, responsibilities, or considerations.

Mr. Dickinson. I move that the whole matter

be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and the rest of the session devoted to the consideration of an amendment reported by the Finance Commit-

tee, striking out the appropriation of \$90,000 for the erection of the wings of the Patent Office. Without coming to a decision, the Senate adjourned.

After petitions and unimportant morning busiess, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Dickinson supported his views in regard to the proposition to arrest the Patent Office building. After much discussion, Mr. Clarke's among ment passed, appropriating seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of completing the east wing of the Patent Office, according to the original plan, and placing in a state of security the west wing, the same to be paid out of the Patent Office fund Mr. Rusk moved an amendment for the employment of twenty clerks in the General Post Office

in addition to the present force.

Mr. Rusk said the force was absolutely neces sary, and there was no telling when the regular civil list bill would come up. The Department could not carry into effect the postal arrangements without more clerks. This was his own opinion and that of the officers of the Department The amendment was agreed to after a long de-

Other amendments were agreed to, and the enate adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850 After the presentation of petitions, &c., the Senate took up the Deficiency bill. A motion to strike out the appropriation for the Austrian Mis-sion was lost, and the bill was at length passed. An effort was made to call up the motion for a Compression Committee, but it was soon relinquished, and the Senate went into Executive sea

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDENESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850.

The Speaker stated that he had received communications from Mr. McLanahan of Pa, and Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, members of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the connection of Mr. George W. Crawford with the Galphin claim, asking to be excused from service upon the

said committee.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Mann of Pa., to gained by anybody except the excitement and fill the place of Mr. McLanahan, and Mr. Breck to fill the place of Mr. Gentry.

The morning hour was occupied in the consid-

eration of the joint resolution reported from the committee on revolutionary pensions, so explain-ing the several pension acts as to allow pensions to the widows of those who were killed in battle, or those who died of wounds received in the service or of disease contracted in the service; and also relieving the widows thus entitled from the necessity of making the proof, when such proof was to be found upon the public records. The who said—

As I stated to day that I had agreed with the Senator from Illinois and with others to vote for upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi appealed to the House to give unanimous consent to a motion

rules were suspended and the House resolved it-self into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Cal-

an hour on the slavery question. He was followed by Mr. Duer, who spoke an hour on the same

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850. Mr. McWillie reported a resolution in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the report of Thomas Butler King upon California, which was agreed to, but after considerable discussion in relation to the delay in executing the contract for the public printing, the discussion tended to breaking up

the present system of doing the printing by con The census bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, was received in the House to-day, and, on the motion of Mr. Thompson of Pa, referred to the Committee on the Judicary; to which also, on his motion, was recommitted the House bill on the same subject, which had been made the special order

for the day.

The committees then made numerous reports of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Bayly reported, from the Committee of
Ways and Means, bills making appropriations for
the army and navy for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851. They were committed and

ordered to be printed. FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1850.

The House during the principal part of the day was engaged in the consideration of private bills, among which was the Senate bill granting a half pay pension to the widow of Major General Worth. The bill was laid aside for further con-

Mr. Burt, from the committee on the Galphin claim, asked further instructions. Several resolutions were offered to meet the case, when finally the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Harris of Illinois, was, under the operation of the previous question, passed, viz:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed
by this House in relation to the Galphin claim be
instructed to make full investigation, and report
to this House the origin and nature of said claim, the circumstances attending its prosecution before the Departments of the Government, and the passage of the bill authorizing the payment of the said claim; the names of the agents who have so prosecuted and urged the same; the amount paid on said claim, both of interest and principal; and on said claim, both of interest and principal; and whether the same has been paid in conformity with haw or precedent; the names of the individuals to whom the money has been paid, and the amounts received by each; the interest of the persons so receiving said money in said claim; and how said interest in said claim has originated to each of said persons; and all matters in anywise pertinent to the inquiry; and that they have power to

send for persons and papers.
Adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1850. The Speaker said that it became his melancholy duty to inform the House of the death of Mr. Campbell, late Clerk of the House, which occurred since the adjournment of the House on Friday last. He begged that he might be permitted to accompany this melancholy announcement with the single remark, that since his official associa-tion with him, he had faithfully discharged the duties of his office, so far as the same came within the knowledge or observation of the Speaker.

Mr. Gentry hoped that it would be but in accordance with the unanimous feeling of the House to adopt the resolutions which he would send to the Chair. The resolutions were read

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, late Clerk of this House.

Resolved, That, as a testimony of respect for memory of the deceased, the members and officers of this House will wear the usual badge of mourn-

ing for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House in relation to the death of the Hon. Thomas J. Campbell be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Speaker.

Resolved, That the House, as a further mark of

respect for his memory, do now adjourn.

The House adjourned accordingly. TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850.

The House proceeded to-day to the election of a Clerk, in the place of Mr. Campbell, deceased. Three trials were made. The votes were scattering. R. McC. Young and Mr. Prindle were the leading candidates. After motions to adjourn, for a call of the House, &c., an adjournment was final-

ORITHARY.

Mr. Clemens. I shall vote against this motion, because, like the Senstor from New Hampshire, I because, like the Senstor from New Hampshire, I to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a compact her mistaken, and that the Senste is not so unanimous as he supposes. At all events, I desire of the Constitution and those compacts relations.

Constitution.

Departed this life the 20th of 3d month, 1850, at the residence of his parents, in Columbiana county, Ohio, Jarro W. Hall, a medical student, aged twenty-six years and four months. His illented by the constitution and those compacts relations and the compacts of the Constitution and those compacts relations.

ting to the domain which have been hereto- decease occurred in the morning of his days, he was enabled to adopt the language, "Lord, not my will, but thine be done." He died in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

In Ohio county, Virginia, on the 12th instant, ARCHIBALD THISTLE, son of S. M. and Malvina

A. Bell, aged 5 months and 23 days. Twas not in anger, not in wrath, The resper came that day—
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,

And took the babe away. Cumberland, Maryland, papers please copy. In the village of Plainfield, on the morning of the 25th of February, after a short illness, Wit WILLIAMSON, in the 46th year of his age

He rests in Jesus, and is blest.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1850. Flour is not quite so firm. Howard Street at 187; City Mills at \$5. Red wheat, 104 cents to 10 cents; white, 112 a 120, as to quality. White and vellow corn at 51 a 52 cents.

Oats, 33 a 36 cents. Beenes at \$2.75 a \$4 per 100 pounds on the hoof equal to \$5.50 a \$7.50 net, and averaging \$3.371, gross. Two hundred head were driven to Phila-delphia.

Hogs, \$5 a \$5.50

New York, April 15, 1850. Stocks are steady, but not active. Treasuries 15 offered; coupons, 11914.

Flour is not so firm. Sales at \$4.94 a \$5.123. or common State brands; Southern brands, \$5 a 5.25; prime Genesee, \$5.56 a \$5.621.

Corn meal, \$281 a \$287. Rue flour, \$2.81 Red wheat at 0.1 a 105 cents as to quality

Genesee, 129 cents. Corn is scarce; sales at 56 a 57 cents for mixed

Oats, 37 a 43 cents for Southern and Northern Pork.—Mess at \$10 a \$10.1236; prime, \$8.37. Coffee.—St. Domingo, 734 a \$14 cents. Cotton has advanced one quarter of a cent.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that William Beard, o ion county, Indiana, is appointed General Accut for Un Literary Institute, (a manual labor school for colored outh, located in Randolph county, Indiana,) and is fully thorized to solicit donations, receive moneys, &c., for the nstitution aforesaid, and is hereby commended to the liber lity and kind offices of the philanthropic and humane in those places which he may visit. By order of the Board of Managers. EBENEZER TUCKER,

Corresponding Secretary U. L. Institute, April 3 1850.-24.

SPEECHES FOR SALE BY BUELL & BLANCHARD, Sixth Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. Debate in the Senate on the Right of Petition, containing

Speeches of Mesars. Chase, Scward, and Hale. Sixteen Speech of Mr. Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the House of Representatives, on the Slavery Question. Kight pages. Price, 50 cents per 100

Speeches of Mr. Bissell of Illinois, and Mr. Campbell of Ohio, on the same subject. Price of each, 50 cents per 100. Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the Slavery uestion, delivered in the Senate of the United States March 4, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100.

Speech of Mr. Seward, of New York, on Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1830. Price, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the Slavery Question, delivered in the House of Representatives, March

11, 1850. Price, \$1 per 100.

Speeches of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, and Mr. Chase of Ohio, in the Senate, on the Territorial Question. Price of each, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in the House of Repre

sentatives, on Slavery in the Territories. Price, 50 cents ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-

EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Si very Society is appointed to be held this year at the Broad way Tabernacle, New York, May 7th, at three o'clock

An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, Resol-Hon J. R. Giddings and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. dler, of England, who are on a visit to the West Indies, will be present at the Anniversary.

It is intended to have a meeting for discussion on the day WILLIAM LILIAE. LEWIS TAPPAN

03 Editors friendly to the cause, throughout the com try, are requested to insert the above until the Annive

of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

George W. Simmons, of OAK HALL, Boston, can sell one garment, or a thousand, cheaper than any other dealer. The ense purchases and manufactures of the establis

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April 18—6m

MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale their steam Flouring and Grist Mill, situated in the viliage of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio The railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati passes within nine miles south, and a plank road will be constructed from the railroad, through this place, to the port of Biack River, eleven miles north—thus furnishing good conveyance to bring wheat from the south, and transport flour to an Eastern market.

Said mill has three run of best burr millatones; a dombie engine, working at right angles, and is built of the best unsterials throughout: has a good run of custom, and can grind three hundred bushels of grain in twelve hours, with three cords of wood. Cost of wood, 8s. per cord. This will be a first rate investment for a person having capital, and is now offered for sale on account of the health of one of the owners. Fart of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

April 18—eo3t L. & L. HOLTSLANDER.

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family paper, in which a Course of Lessons in Phoneis Short-Hand has Just commenced Also, a Vocabulary of Medical Terms, the pronnuclation in phonetic spelling. It is furnished at §1 a year, in advance.

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4. Burnet on Portrait Painting.—Ib.
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6. The Micman's Bride.—Francy's Magazine.
7. Campbell vs. Denman.—Spectator.
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1. O. ADJ

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The steamship has brought less.

nies.
The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into onies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more ban ever it now becomes ever, intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely point is all prophet cannot compute or foreses.

Geographical discoveries, the progress of colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and voyages and travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematicatly and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Leving Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the moceonest—to statesmen, divines, lawyers, and physicians—to men of husiness and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and weful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation, and hoje to make the werk

wives and children. We believe that we can thus do good in our day and generation, and hope to make the in tispensable in every well-informed family. We say it seemable, because in this day of chean literature it is possible to guard against the influx of what is bid in and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnish a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental

a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite swarf be gratified.

We hope that, by "avisoroting the wheat from the charff" by providing abundantly for the insignation, and by a large collection of biography, votages and travels, history, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which, shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

TERMS.

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pl-te any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly chance their value. Judge Story-Chancellor Kent-President Adams I have read the presents of the "Living Age" with the pasters, and entirely approve the plan. Mr was not only obtain the public patronage long enough, large enough, and securely enough, to stain its true ends, it will contribute in a eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possessa, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being de-and superficial reading, to transitory speculation and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravac-sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY

I approve very much of the plan of your work; and if it be endu tel with the intelligence, spirit, and taste, that the condu tal with the intelligence, spirit, and taste, that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT. New York, May 7, 1814

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and com-rehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Washington, December 27, 1845. April 18-3t Published by E. LITTELL & CO.

WHAT THE NOVA SCOTIANS THINK. From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1848. WE have never had any great faith in quack medi quite possible many of these contain those healing properties which, from their beneficial influence on the constitu boxy cold, caught in the early part of the season cough being violent and harasing—and, more from ear than any belief in its virtues, we procured a bottle of

WISTAR'S BALSAM a d we are free to confess, that ere we had swall wed its contents, in fitful doses as prescribed, cough and cold had left us. As the agent for the proprietor of this valuable medicine is now in this city, we mention this fact in proof of its qualities, that he may have our testimony, he the value of it what it may, to add to that of others similarly benefited. From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

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This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its afficacy has been pared in many obstinate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extendively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony, from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

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MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. X .- MARCH, 1850. PO. X.—MARCH, 1850.

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IHE undersigned, having been appointed Report the State, of the proceedings and debates of the chilon to form a new Constitution for the State of fashes to engage the services of several experience ompetent Reporters during the session of said Conv.

pr New York Tribune and Boston Post copy three time Daily, and send bill to this office. March 21-40

02 For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of